

case there were no sweet potatoes or other convolvulaceous plants within half a mile. Many times I accompanied the gardener for sweet potatoes, but failed to find this species either above or under the ground.

Rhyncophorus cruentatus.—This species breeds in the dying trunks or stumps of the Cabbage palmetto; before pupating the larva forms an excavation, in which it constructs a cocoon in which to pupate; this cocoon is from an inch and a-half to two inches in length, its walls being over one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness, composed of fibre, cemented with some glutinous secretion.

Cossonus, n. s.—Under the bark of a dead limb of the Rubber tree (*Ficus aurea*) five examples were taken. The basal half of the elytra, metasternum and abdomen are rufous. Length, .12-.14 inch.

Scolytidae.—An undescribed species belonging to a new genus (*Schwartz*) occurs in the dead or diseased bark of the *Ficus* in incredible numbers. It breeds entirely in the bark, and it is not possible to trace its galleries. Length, .04-.05 inch.

NOTES ON THE INSECT FAUNA OF SOMERSET CO., MAINE.

BY PHILIP LAURENT, PHILADELPHIA.

The following notes and observations were made during a two-weeks' stay in this county, ending on August 29th. The greater portion of our collecting was done in the neighbourhood of King & Bartlett Lake, and along the road leading out to Eustis. This section of Maine, if not the entire State, is anything but an "entomologist's paradise." The country is mountainous and covered for the most part with a dense growth of spruce, pine, birch, etc. Very little land in the entire county is under cultivation, so that those insects which we naturally look for in such places are almost entirely wanting. Many beautiful lakes are to be found in this part of Maine, but here again the entomologist is doomed to disappointment, as the water of the lakes is of an icy coldness, and very few aquatic insects are seen. The nights are invariably cold and but few insects are attracted to light. In a heavily-timbered country, such as we find in Somerset Co., Maine, it would naturally be supposed that the fallen trees would yield an abundance of insect life, particularly Coleoptera. A search of two hours, in which I overturned many dead trees and removed the bark from many others, resulted in the finding of exactly eight specimens of Coleoptera, and common species at that. Collecting with the umbrella and beating-net was a waste of time, as little or nothing rewarded our efforts. *Cicindela*

longilabris, Say, was found in abundance on the road to Eustis by Dr. Skinner, during his visit to this part of Maine in 1894; but this year only three or four specimens were observed. The only other *Cicindela* seen was *12-guttata*, Dej., which was quite common. A specimen of *Monohammus marmorator*, Kir., was the best capture in the line of Coleoptera. The following Coleoptera were also captured: *Tachys nanus*, Gyll.; *Pterostichus honestus*, Say; *Coccinella trifasciata*, Linn.; *Hyperaspis fimbriolata*, Melsh.; *Dicerca tenebrosa*, Kir.; *Ellychnia corrusca*, Linn.; *Aphodius fimetarius*, Linn.; *Trichius affinis*, Gory; *Rhagium lineatum*, Oliv.; *Monohammus confusor*, Kir.; *Monohommus scutellatus*, Say; *Doryphora 10-lineata*, Say; *Luperus meraca*, Say; and *Meloe angusticollis*, Say. In the capture of Lepidoptera we were somewhat more successful; not that this order was in any way better represented, but in the fact that some of our captures were new to our cabinets. There was not a lepidopterous insect observed of which we could say it was common. *Pieris rapæ*, Linn., outside of the small kitchen garden, was extremely scarce. *Grapta faunus*, Edw., possibly the commonest of all the Lepidoptera observed, was by no means very abundant, as only eighteen specimens were captured during our two-weeks' stay, and then only after a persistent effort on our part to secure them. *Grapta gracilis*, G. & R., a very desirable species, of which we secured nine specimens, was one of the few good things secured in the butterfly line. The small white aphid on which the larva of *Feniseca tarquinius*, Fab., is said to feed, was very plentiful on the branches of the black alder, but of *Feniseca* itself we only saw one or two specimens. On both occasions when I visited the alders it was after a heavy rain, and this may have had something to do with the scarcity of *Tarquinius*. Following is a list of Lepidoptera secured during our two weeks of collecting: *Argynnis atlantis*, Edw.; *Argynnis myrina*, Cram.; *Phyciodes tharos*, Dru.; *Grapta faunus*, Edw.; *Grapta gracilis*, G. & R.; *Grapta progne*, Cram.; *Grapta j-album*, Bd. & Lec.; *Limenitis arthemis*, Dru.; *Limenitis disippus*, Gdt.; *Chrysophanus hypophlaeas*, Bdv.; *Pieris rapæ*, Linn.; *Colias philodice*, Gdt.; *Papilio turnus*, Linn.; *Arctia virgo*, Linn. ?; *Mamestra renigera*, Steph.; *Hadena arctica*, Bdv.; *Hadena modica*, Gn.; *Caradrina multifera*, Walk.; *Cirroedia pampina*, Gn.; *Scoliopteryx libatrix*, Linn.; *Pseudaglossa lubricalis*, Geyer; *Therina fervidaria*, Hbn.; *Cleora semiclusaria*, Walk.; *Triphosa dubitata*, Linn.; *Petrophora prunata*, Linn.; *Pinipestis Zimmermanni*, Grt.; and *Crambus vulgiva-*

gellus, Clem. Some little collecting was done in the other orders, and among the Hymenoptera the following have been kindly identified by Mr. Wm. J. Fox: *Urocerus flavicornis*, Fab.; *Urocerus albicornis*, Fab.; *Ichneumon grandis*, Brull.; *Paniseus glaucopterus*, Linn.; *Vespa maculata*, Linn.; *Vespa germanica*, Linn.; *Bombus bifarius*, Cress.; *Bombus vagans*, Sm.?; *Pompilus tenebrosus*, Cress.; *Odynerus leucomelas*, Sauss.; and a species of *Halictus* not yet identified. Of the other orders the greater part of our captures are as yet unidentified. Dr. Wm. Hughes and Dr. Henry Skinner, my companions on this trip, rendered me much valuable assistance in securing specimens.

NOTES ON PSYCHODA.

BY NATHAN BANKS, SEA CLIFF, N. Y.

Mr. Alex. D. MacGillivray has sent me some Psychodidæ from Ithaca, N.Y., for names.

Psychoda Slossonæ, Will.

One male (June). The wings are clothed with blackish hair, and with two broad irregular white bands. The fringe on the posterior margin is blackish (in *superba* whitish); the abdomen clothed with white hairs (in *superba* with black); the legs are paler and with more white hair than in *superba*; and the white hair on head and thorax is not as long nor as dense as in *P. superba*. A female (Aug.) which is larger and more thickly clothed with white hair is, perhaps, the same as Williston mentions, and is, I think, the female of this species.

Psychoda albitarsis, n. sp.

Wing moderately broad, tip not very acute, clothed with blackish hair; some specimens show a patch of more dense hair on the middle near the costal margin; the fringe is black except at the tip, where it is white; behind the fringe is over four times as long as the width of a cell; head, thorax and abdomen densely clothed with black hair; legs with dense black hair, except the tarsi, which are white or pale yellowish. Antennæ very short, pale, with whitish hair. Length of wing, 2.4 mm.

Differs from *P. nigra* by white apical fringe, and white tarsi and less pointed wing; from *P. marginalis* by larger size, white tarsi and black haired body. Eight specimens, June and July, on *Rubus odorata* at Ithaca, N.Y.

Psychoda alternata, Say.

A few specimens of this species from Ithaca, N.Y., are smaller than those from Long Island.

Psychoda cinerea, Bks.

One specimen from Ithaca of this species is not quite as dark as the types.